

Buildings Wrecked and Many Lives Lost in New York City.

Casualties Reach Into the Hundreds. Although It Is Impossible to Estimate the Number Killed-Many of the Injured Expected to Die-Disaster the Result of a Fire in a Large Wholesale and Retail Drug Store-Many Explosives Stored in the Establishment-Solid Business Blocks Shattered by the Terrific Shocks-The Air Full of Flying Timbers, Brick, Stone, and Cinders

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- By a series of terrific explosions following a fire a few minutes after noon today in Tarrant's wholesale and retail drugstore, at the southeast corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets bundreds of men and women were injured and many killed. Both sides of Warren Street, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, were laid in ruins and buildings for blocks around were wrecked or damaged.

For half a block to the north and south of Warren Street, the west side of Greenwich Street, and the east side of Washington Street the buildings are almost as hopelessly wrecked as is the short Warren Street block of 160 feet frontage. In

other similar disasters. Many of the injured, however, will not recover. As to the number of those killed outright there is at present no possibility of making even an approximate estimate. The blast of fire that followed the explosion, which was with difficulty got under control late in the afternoon, left the wide area of ruin so hot that search for the dead was impossible.

All that is known is that in the Tarrant building as well as in all the others and in the street, there were numbers of people and many of them are under the great mass of debris which fills the street for over a block. The list of missing so far reported is comparatively scanty. There were several circumstances which combined to make the loss of life smaller than might have been expected from so awful and widespread a disaster.

A Constant Source of Danger.

In the first place the Tarrant big sevenstory drug bouse had been long regarded by the entire neighborhood as little better than a powder magazine. It had been common talk among business men and the employes in the business houses in the vicinity that should Tarrant's get after the downtown streets as far as Wall Street.

There was something like a panic in all the downtown streets as far as Wall Street.

The first explosion was but fairly heard. there would be but one thing to do, and that would be to run. At the first rumor that the dreaded event had come, that the Turrant's actually was on fire, people poured from all the nearby houses and fled, first that there had been a collision and Furthermore, the time of the accident was explosion of engines on the clevated.

On the short 160-foot block on Warren just the hour when many of the employes Street, from Greenwich to Washington, also undoubtedly saved many lives.

also undoubtedly saved many lives. left.
In addition to this, there was an interwal between the first explosion, which was the explosions came they crumbled. comparatively light, and the second one, which was terrific, and did most of the block to Chambers Street, the builddamage. Those who were not warned by ings, although not entirely demolished, the mere fact of Tarrant's being on fire were so badly wrecked that they will have to be torn down. were warned by the first shock, and many of them got out of the buildings into the

This, it is believed, applies even to a good proportion of the employes in the Tarrant building itself.

The second and third explosions, which followed each other in quick succession, buildings were the most terrific in their violence ever felt in New York. Great buildings as sheds, and blown out window frames far away as the east side of the City Hall half way do Chambers in one direction and half way down the block to Murray in the beyond, as well as for a corresponding distance to the north and westward to the ished. The corner buildings were reduced river, were shaken to their very founda-

The movement felt was more like the awaying upheaval of an earthquake than anything caused by a mere explosion. But for the terrific roar which came with the

People who were in the streets within mile of Warren Street, however, very soon were able to guess what had taken place. Something had blown up. Every-body knew that, for there was a great black pillar of smoke stretching straight up to the sky where it spread out like a giant dome shutting out for a long time the rays of the sun. Out of it there dropped a steady shower of charred stuff, bits of pasteboard, pleces of sticks and similar light debris, which fell over all the territory from river to river and from the Battery at far north as Second Street.

A Shower of Cinders, There was little wind blowing at the time and the smoke seemed to spread out

evenly by its own expansive force, carrying the light materials with it and dropping them here and there, together with continuous shower of cinders wherever But it was not merely cinders, paste-

But it was not merchy board and light sticks that fell in the region for a block of two around. Large boards, ends of scantling, sheets of tin reofing, and broken bricks and chunks of the way from the scene of the disaster. What began in a wild rush for safety near mortar came crashing down upon roofs mortar came crashing down upon roofs increased by the second explosion to an increase of the disaster.

Greenwich Street was struck and severely hurt by a flying piece of scantling. A horse drawing a truck also in Murray Street was hit by a flying timber which had swept down with a live electric light The horse was thrown to the and there killed by the electricity. Engine 29 and Engine 6, which had got close to Tarrant's in response to the fire slarm, were so overwhelmed with debris that they could not be got away and remained where they were, to be dragged away, converted, after the fire, into mere firemen of both companies were injured. but none of them and none of the horas killed. Driver McEver, of Engine 6, a daring dash back into the chaos, managed to cut his horses loose and save

A street car going south in Washington Street was caught by the falling walls of Common Flooring, all one width. only \$1.25 per 100 sq. ft., at 6th and N. Y. ave., F. Libber & Co. 295, at the corner of Warren Street. Its roof was crushed in, and all its windows smashed, but none of the four passengers in it was injured, and the conductor and driver also escaped unburt. The driver cut the horses loose and they galloped off un-

urt.
Indeed the whole neighborhood of the disaster is filled with stories of marvelous escapes from death. While hundreds of people in stores, restaurants, and saloons nearby, as well as on the streets, were cut and badly bruised by flying glass and debris, it is one of the wonders of the disaster that rone of these was killed out-right. The force of the second and third explosions was so great that scores of people in the streets and in offices were

thrown flat to the ground.

Persons who saw the second explosion from the upper part of Warren Street, near the City Hall Park, say that a great stream the City Hall Park, say that a great stream of flame seemed to shoot out of the north side of the street and strike the south side, and then came the crash as of falling buildings and walls of masonry, and through it all like the reports of 8-inch rapid-fire guns a continued zeries of explosions, each of which seemed to shake the very earth. Some people say there were not more than eight or ten explosions. The proprietor of a restaurant in sions. The proprietor of a restaurant in Greenwich Street, only a few steps from the fatal corner, said he counted as many as sixteen.

Of all the narrow escapes those of an elevated train and of the employes at the elevated railway station of the Ninth Avenue line at Warren Street were narrowest The elevated station is right at the fatal corner. The down town station was literally wiped out of existence with the ex-ception of the flooring of the platform and office

There was but one agent employed there. He not only sold tickets, but by a string combination ran the chopping box as well. When the fire broke out and the first explosion occurred he grabbed his tickets and money and started across the tracks to the up town side. He was just climbing ren Street block of 160 feet frontage. In all something like forty places of business are either wholly or partially destroyed.

Never in the history of the city has there been any explosion which wrought

there been any explosion which wrought so much havoc so far as property loss is concerned.

As to the instant loss of life, there are indications that lead to the belief that it will prove to be much less than in some other similar disasters.

The train had barely got away when the great blast came which spread havoe in all directions.

A Bank Building Shaken.

One of the worst shaken buildings of the northeast corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, and directly opposite the Warren Streets, and directly opposite the Tarrant drug house. The basement of the building was occupied by Micklem Bros, bankers and brokers, and the first or street floor by the Irving National Bank. Above were a number of lawyers' offices and a firm of fruit and produce dealers. When the crash came employes of both the banking concerns were hurled hither and thither, cut, gashed and bruised, and

and thither, cut, gashed, and bruised, and so stunned and bewildered that they had no thought for the moment of the thou-sands of dollars in specie and currency sands of dollars in specie and currency lying loose about them, which, with checks and papers of all descriptions, was scattered all over the floor. The quick arrival of detectives from the central cffice and from the precinct station houses doubtless saved the bank from robbiry. The Micklem Bros.' \$20,000 in cash that was lying loose and the \$10,000 in the cash

The first explosion was but faintly heard below Fulton Street, but the second one sent the people flying from their offices all the way down to Wall Street. All sorts of wild rumors flew about. It was reported

at, and this not a building, in fact, hardly a wall; is The buildings ranged in height four to gix stories, and when

Fearful Havoe Wrought.

Opposite them the effect of the explosion was not so much felt, although roofs were blown away, ceilings and floors ripped out, and fronts stove in. On the west side of Greenwich Street, south of Warren Street, the damage was equally great, but the buildings on the east side suffered only from broken glass, smashed and burned

On the east side of Washington Street other, the buildings were utterly demoling buildings in either direction are little more than frames and will have to come down the moment it is possible for the building department men to get to them.

For blocks in every direction windows for the terrific roar which came with the jarring of the earth, the vibration of the buildings might readily have been taken for an earthounke shock.

Were smashed, doors blown in, and sagus and there is ample evidence that the were smashed, doors blown in, and sagus and there is ample evidence that the velns fever is still burning hot in the velns of the British people.

This is a surprise, for before the electric and there is ample evidence that the were very large that the South states are the properties. were smashed, doors blown in, and sheds

Several score of men and women em-ployed in the various places in the neighborhood were cut by falling glans or burned by firebrands that filled the air, and of these many were not reported, the injured ones being attended by ambulance surgeons on the street and going home.

The First Shock.

The first explosion was heard in many parts of the city and from many parts of heard it, and many, taking advantage the fact that it was the noon hour, started for the scene. The se, and crash turned these in their tracks and started them

hurrying back again whence they came.

To those who succeeded in getting within several blocks of the centre of the terrible shock this explosion seemed

like the "crack of doom."

Fear drove reason out of everyone's head, and it was a mob of madmen that ocked down and trample even in the comparative open at the front of the crowd.

Never was such a panic as this seen at any fire in this city. To the shrill cries of women and children were added the hearse voices of men, also raised in this moment of fear. Everybody ran because all thought their lives depended upon it. Those on the cross streets to the east and those in Greenwich Street to the north and south ran blindly with many stumbles, and in their fear struck at those near them with outstretched hands

The front ranks met a crowd of curious ones attracted from a distance by the

first explosion, and for a moment there (Centinued on Second Page.)

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ROYAL WELCOME HOME

London's Millions Greet the City's Returning Volunteers.

Dense Masses of Humanity Pack the Streets So That the Troops Are Compelled to Struggle Along in Single File - Police Absolutely Powerless, and Cavalry Charges in Vain-The Demonstration of World-Wide Significance-The War Spirit of the British Public Thoroughly Aroused-Ovation Regarded as Sounding a Note of Definnce to the Enemies of England.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It was expected that London's welcome to the first troops returning from the South African war would I. V." have spelled a new human passion which, neither patriotism nor imperialism. is something which suggests challenge, lefiance, and even bloodthirstiness.

When it is said that for the first time in history London's millions, without evil intention, overswept all control and that the returning volunteers had to literally fight their way to St. Paul's cathedral. where they finally arrived in single file, some idea, perhaps may be gained of the strange scenes- in the streets of the world's metropolis.

Never before has there been witnessed in this or any other land such a marvelous demonstration of the omnipotence of vast masses of humanity. Nothing withstood their good natured and even unintended assaults. All barriers were swept away like wheat through which troops of cavalry have charged. The precautions, which where as complete as those of Jubilee Day or any similar occasion in the past, proved all those that still remained standing useless. The troops were so crowded was that of the Irving National Bank, at that they stood literally shoulder to shoulder on both sides of the streets from end to end of the route. Behind these there was an equal force of police facing the crowd.

The battle began two hours before the procession was due. It was waged first by the police alone, but it soon became necessary for the soldiers to join, which they did by linking arms and crowding

It was the first time your correspondent ever saw mounted men helpless against an overwhelming weight of humanity.

Their charges at Ludgate Circus, for instance, served to make those near the front fight desperately to drive high their fellows, but they were all as helpless as the fight of an overwhelming weight of humanity. straws in a current.

Again and again the path which they were trying to keep clear through the centre narrowed as the surging multitude pressed from both sides until the opposite lines of soldiers and police touched. The Lord Mayor tried to pass to go to wel-come the column at Temple Bar, according to programme. It was simply imposstopped at St. Paul's. The head of the procession finally arrived. The first porthey could, and most of the way they got

ever, the struggling masses of spectators were at times beyond control. The spirit swaying these mighty millions was quite correspondence on Monday.

The answers are identical in acquiescing different from that of Jabilee Day, three years ago. There was no bad temper, but

n general intolerance of control, which was quite new to London crawds. Saturday's disappointment and the rain

was grim and menacing. Their shouts, door," and the maintainance of the "open cries, and cheers were a world defiance, according to reports were a world defiance.

tion there were signs that the South African war was becoming unpopular.
Some features of today's events offer an explanation. There are abundant expressions of exasperation because of the Boers' continued and more or less suc-cessful resistance coupled with an openly expressed desire that Great Britain will

the city persons turned to run toward the direction from which it seemed to come.

Even Wall Street bankers and brokers

It is this feeling where makes today's countries to the conditional makes today's that city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. Therefore this the city have appointed a commission to or so first runeling party. volunteers themselves, there are the best reasons for saying that they do not share the bellicose sentiments of their fellow citizens. They have quite enough of war, at least as it is practiced by the Boers. They have the appearance of sasoned cowboys, but are decidedly unmilitary. They straggled instead of marched even in search of Boxers. them. In many places they stopped to THE SITUATION NOT CHANGED. scramble for sweetmeats, etc., thrown by

> nunching them.
> At the banquet Lord Wolseley, mander-in-Chief of the British Army, rend a message from the Queen assuring thusiastic welcome, and expressing pride man note regarding the agreement be-

"While joining in the happiness of the relatives and friends who welcome the home-coming of their dear ones, I deeply sympathize with those who look for them. who, alas, no longer stand in the ranks with their comrades. I, alas, have to grieve the loss of a dear and most gallant grandson, who, like so many of your companions, has served and died for his Queen and country."

Speechmaking at the banquet proved to be impossible. The 2,500 guests would not attend to the speakers, but instead sang patriotic songs. The Lord Mayor fornally put the toasts.

The various hospitals admitted 250 in-jund persons, of whom seventy were selously burt. Two or three died from the

per 100 ft.; common, but all one width, F. Lib- per 100 sq. ft.; common, but sound, at 6th and sound, at 6th and common: but all one width, F. Libber & Co.

effects of their injuries. The St. John Ambulance Association treated more than 1,600 persons, the majority being cases of swooning or similar trivial injuries. The ssociation officials say this is the largest number they have ever treated. The next largest was on the day of the Duke of York's wedding, when 1.4 cases were

treated.

An enormous crowd awaited the exit of the volunteers from the banquet in the barracks of the Ancient "in Honorable Artillery Company. The men had to fight to escape from their admirers, who seized them and carried them on their shoulders whenever it was possible to do so.

THE LOOT FROM TIENTSIN.

Official History of the Bullion Taker by American Marines.

The official history of the seigure at Tien isin by the United States marines of a quantity of gold and silver belonging to the Chinese Government is contained in the annual report of Brigadier General Heywood, commanding the Marine Corps published yesterday. There are several commentaries on the subject, but the story of its seizure and its disposition are told in briefer form in General Heywood's own be a great local jubilation, but without words. It is shown by this that the treasfurther significance. It proved to be an ure, amounting to \$376,300, was taken by event which challenges the attention of United States officers, properly counted, the entire world. The three letters "C. and checks for it turned over to the Government. General Reywood says: "In a communication cond July 18.

1900, Colonel Meade refers, among other things, to the looting which has been going on in Tientsin. He states that the treasury had been ransacked, but that all the vaults were not looted, and Major Waller, with a force, is searching for the treasure. The treasure, which con-sisted principally of silver bullion, fused with brick, mortar, and other debris, was recovered from the cuins of the salt commissioner's yamen, which had been looted and burned before the marines arrived

A board consisting of Major Waller and Assistant Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and C. H. C. Moller (an American agent in Tientsin of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York) was appointed count the bullion and appraise its value. The bullion was counted by this board, which estimated its value at \$376,-300, United States currency. It had been the intention to deposit the treasure for safe keening with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the vaults of this bank would not accommodate it, and it was therefore removed to the premises of the bank, under the supervision of the officers of the First Regiment of marines

and placed under guard there.
"In accordance with the suggestion of Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. G., and with the approval of the commander-in-chief of United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, a contract was made between a board consisting of Major and Assista Paymaster George Richards, Capt. M. J. Shaw, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, assistant back to back to give added weight to the police line. This was speedily seen to be ineffectual, and the mounted troops and police, especially at the street crossings and squares, tried to force back the multitude.

Lemy, assistant quartermaster, representing the United States, and Mr. Kennith R. Campbell, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers. of New York City, under the provisions of which the bullion was exchanged for three New York drafts, one for \$100,000, payable at sixty days sight; one for \$100,000, payable at pinety days' sight; one for \$100,000, payable at p able at ninety days' sight, and one \$176,300, payable at 128 days' sight.

"The board being satisfied that the drafts detailed by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station to receive the drafts and transmit them by registered mail to the Secretary of the Navy, which he did."

AMERICA MAKES REPLY.

Answers to the Last Note of Germany and England.

The American answer to Germany's request that this Government assent to the prehending the possibilities of this camtion of the route was passed with less dif-ficulty. From Fieet Street to the Cathe-dral, however, the volunteers simply fought and struggled through as best Quadt, the Charge d'Affaires of Germany Throughout the whole six miles, how-from Great Britain was mafled to Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at is of the Bryan organization is worse Newport. Publicity will be given to the

in the principles for which the German agreement was made. clause of the agreement, in which the contracting parties reserve to themselves the which fell at noon today gave the impres-sion that there would be no great crush, but it is impossible to doubt that the of China, is not objected to for the reason but it is impossible to doubt that the mightiest mass of humanity that ever asmightiest mass of numanity that ever as sembled with a common object gathered in London today to take part in the demonstration.

As mentioned at the outset, it would be answer, Secretary Hay reiterates the sintement made in his recent response to the considering the size of the towns he visited the crowds that poured out to hear As mentioned at the outset, it would be difficult to describe the character of the welcome which London's millious have given these 1,260 returned volunteers. But There is no doubt of its heartiness, but preservation of Chinese territorial integrated by the melatalizance of the "open to be a small property of the preservation of the preservatio

cries, and cheers were a world defiance, and there is ample evidence that the war State Department the foreign Ministers in Pekin have practically reached a basis of rgreement for the initiation of peace ne-goliations with the Chinese plenipoten-tiaries and it is expected that the general

Allies to Investigate the Conduct of

the crowd, and then slouched along Russin Replies to the Notice of the Anglo-German Compact.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- A despatch to the "Times" from St. Petersburg says that the volunteers that she shared in the joy and thankfulness evinced by the day's enand satisfaction with their gallant and tween those two powers concerning China. soldierly conduct during the campaign. Her Majesty added:

tween those two powers concerning points out that it in no wise materially alters the situation. Russia accepts the open door clause since it does not affect the status quo established by existing friend of Bry treaties. She fully admits the second clause, because she herself was the first He declared

to put forward that principle.

With reference to the third clause, the Government simply refers the contracting parties to the Russian circular of August 25, stating that Russia would modify her from every point of the compass. At parties to the Russian circular of August 25, stating that Russia would modify her attitude according to circum tances. The final clause inviting the other powers to concur in the agreement is most curtly dismissed with the remark that it does not call for comment.

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common; but all one width. F. Libbey & Co. N. Y. ave.

THIRTY SPEECHES

Mr. Bryan's Great Feat at Campaigning in New York.

The Nebruskan Completes His Second Tour of the Empire State Confident of Success-Party Leaders Greatly Encouraged - Democratic Victory Assured If People Vote as They Shout - A Series of Remarkable Ovations Throughout the Whole Trip-The Presence of the Candidate's Wife a Pleasant Feature-The Experience of James Riley Tillison-Reply to Cowen's Threat

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- Just before midnight William Jennings Bryan finished one of the most astonishing feats of campaigning in all of his remarkable career. Between 7 o'clock this morning and midnight he traveled nearly 200 miles and made thirty speeches. When he returned to the Rambler tonight from Brooklyn, where he delivered eight speeches in less than four hours, he did not show as much fatigue as did the men who, in relays, have been following him around all day.

He left at midnight for his last tou of New York State, being scheduled for comparatively few speeches tomorrow, when he will wind up his work in this State at Dunkirk, a small town on Lake Erie near Buffalo. He proceeds from that point to Detroit. From Detroit he will sweep south to Cincinnati, and from the Ohio city he goes west through Indiana and Illinois, reaching Chicago Saturday night, where he will deliver four or five speeches before starting on his journey o Lincoln to await the result of the voring next Tuesday, confident that in this truggle between avarice and want, in this terrific battle between the dollar and the man, his countrymen will choose him for heir President.

What Mr. Bryan saw today in his sweep around the Catskill Mountains and down the west side of the Hudson River seemed to convince him more than ever that the people are thoroughly aroused to the tre mendous issues of the campaign and that at last they have come to realize that a great and vital moral question is involved When he told some of his New York friends goodbye tonight and thanked them fo their loyalty and solicitude he talked as it he believed the conscience of the masser had been touched and that the heart of his country had been stirred to its abys mal depths.

Mr. Bryan's Confidence.

So believing, how is it possible for man of the marvelous character and temperament of Bryan to doubt that the battle will end in his favor? All that anybody desiring to be conservative and cautious who has been with him on his two weeks tour of the East, can say is that if th the country. As a rule, the politician still shake their heads dubiously, shrug their shoulders ominously, and wink their yes wisely when asked what they think of

But the politicians have been so long that they are to be excused for not cor tion has the most perfect, compact, and wieldy machine that the politics of the country has ever developed. What there poverty-stricken at present that it was even at the corresponding period of the last campaign, while the Republicans have more money now than they had four years ago, and are more eager to use it desperately and recklessly than they

used it in 1896. In his tour today Mr. Bryan skirted a country which, in the main - is more

A Republican Explanation.

I am impelled again to remark that I do not know what it means. Mr. Bryan thinks it means victory. But Mr. Bryan is a candidate-and a very sorry candidate. ndeed, is he who goes into a campaign believing he is going to be beaten. Some of the Republican managers in New York tonight are claiming that the dimensions and thusiasm of crowds today were due to the fact that Mr. Bryan for the first tim during this campaign was accompanied by and gain an opportunity to demonstrate her military and naval strength.

It is this feeling wheel makes today's event, with its turbulent features.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—General Gaselee, who out to see Mrs. Bryan was accompanied by his wife. The people, they say, poured out to see Mrs. Bryan was going to accompany him statements that the ailled commanders at

British contingent will shortly return to Mrs. Bryan were obviously surprised It the bellicose sentiments of their fellow citizens. They have quite enough of war, that the British will reach Pekin Novemat least as it is practiced by the Boers, the best of the best of the Boers, the Boers, the best of the Boers, the forth, was mistaken for her. Mrs. Bryan will remain by her husband's side cor Bryan's presence today brought to the Rambler loads of flowers. At nearly every stopping place cut roses and other flow-ers were tumbled into the car by the bushel.

The Bainbridge Reception. Beginning at Bainbridge, which is no

far from the Pennsylvania line, at 8 o'clock this morning. Mr. Bryan made twentytwo speeches before he reached New York through the Wechawken Gate at 6:45 Bainbridge is the home this evening. Bainbridge is the home town of the Hon. Elliot Danforth, an old-time Hill partisan, though a existing friend of Bryan. Mr. Danforth had charge He declared that no such crowd

sembled at Bainbridge. There were acres Cobleskill the crush of the mob was precedented. Cobleskill was a point of special interest by reason of the fact that it is situated in the only county in New York—Schohar!— the gave Mr. Bryan a majority in 1/

To this honor ther distinction last Sate the unique 100 square feet of ing at \$1.25 width, at 6th and performance of one of Schoharle's solid Democrats, a certain Mr. James Riley Tillison, who occupied a conspicuous seat on the platform at the fair grounds, from which Mr. Bryan spoke. Tillison is a Democrat both by inheritance and conviction. By occupation Tillison is a well digger.

While engaged in this honorable work last Saturday, the fates seemed to conspire both inst Bryan and Tillison. While the latter was twenty-eight feet down in the well the walls caved in. Til-lison found himself where the cynical poet has declared that truth too often re-sided, "at the bottom of a well." It was several hours before the neighborhood was aware of the accident that had be-fallen the well and Tillison. Then the fallen the well and Tillison. Then the alarm was sounded and the whole com

Found a Live Democrat.

Naturally the consensus of opinion was that Tillison was dead, but with picks and shovels the excited and grief-stricken multitude set to work in reliefs to dig Tilison out. The work of rescue proceeded nearly one hour without revealing any signa of life at the bottom of the well. Finally there came through the mass of dirt and gravel a weak but withal reassuring sound. It bore to the outside world this inspiring slogan, "Hurrah for Bryan." The voice was that of Tillison, and Tillison was upon the speaker's stand at the Cobleskill fair grounds today dividing alike he attention and acclaim of the multitude

with Mr. Bryan. The story is true. The leading citizens

Another incident of the day outside of the usual, occurred at Saugerties. Dur-ing his speech there Mr. Bryan frequently was interrupted by an old man, who in raueous tones, kept asking "How about North Carolina?" Mr. Bryan courteously answered the question as he has answered it twenty times or more during the past week. But still the old man persisted. Finally some young Democrats seized hold of the tormentor and were about to do him violence, despite Mr. Bryan's protestations, when he was rescued by the muscular and athletic Stewart M. Brice, son of the late Calvin S. Brice, who ac-companied Mr. Bryan on today's tour as Tammany's representative.

Anent Cowen's Threat. Late this afternoon Mr. Bryan dictated

self-explanatory: "To the Baltimore Sun:"
"Have received your telegram, quoting threat of President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cancel or-ders for cars in case I am elected. There is no reason to fear depression in case of Democratic success. I imagine that Mr. Cowen's objection to my election is not based so much on the fear of business depression as be-cause of the fact that I am opposed to government by injunction, the blacklist, and the railway pooling bill which he went to Washington to

lobby for after he was elected to Congress and before he took his seat.
"His threat is a confession that the Republicans cannot wit without intimidation. I trust we may some day have laws that will provide a peniten-tiary cell for the man who attempts tiary cell for the man who attempts to use his power as president of a corporation to disfranchise or coerce the laboring men who work for the corporation. If an employer is entitled to the votes of all who are employed by him the law should allow him to east the votes of his employes. If not entitled to this right the law should allow him to entitled to this right the law should allow him to the control of the product of terrify those who work under him

"W. J. BRYAN." Mr. Bryan seemed more pleased with his reception at Catskill and at Kingston, both overwhelmingly Republican, than at any other points he has visited in the East. accustomed to depending almost wholly upon the power and sweep of organization pressed forward with the assurance that "I am glad to speak here under the authey were going to vote for him.

J. J. D. TRIED TO FOLLOW BRYAN.

at Cobleskill. ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 29 .- In accord- in 1896, and I am not complaining of those ance with plans made by the Republican | who come back in 1900. campaign managers. Senator Depew and "I have always believed that a man'r several other spelibinders started out vote is his own; that he ought to use it from New York City on Mr. Bryan's trail according to his conscience; and that he this morning when he resumed his tour ought to allow no party to dictate to him. of the Empire State. The trail lay through I believe a man's country ought to be Albany and Schaharie counties and Mr. above his party all the time and I never Depew's day was uninterrupted save at Cobleskill. There Depew was hissed and conscientiously differs from me on a public scientiously differs from me on a public scientious sciention of the scientific sciention of the scientific sciention of the scientific scien

Senator Krum, who represents Schoharie in the State Senate, and three other Republicans attempted to speak, but were prevented by continued yelling. When Senator Denew arose the cries increased in ntensity. Senator Depew was able to talk

ENTHUSIASM VERSUS MONEY. Ex-Senator Gorman Belleves That and yet I have been impressed with this.

Brynn Will Be Elected. BALTIMORE, Oct. 29 .- Ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman paid another visit to belongs, no matter to what church he be-Democratic headquarters this morning and longs, no matter to what party he belongs, said he was in much better health. He every person is doing the best he can with was interested in hearing spinions con-cerning the outlook in this city and spent an hour in Chairman Vandiver's room ob-him." serving all that was said and done.

In reply to a request for an interview he said that the indications were favorable to Bryan's election and he believed the handicap of lack of money would be offset by cothusiasm and carnesiness on the part the light of liberty to shine so brightly of the Democrats and those who were opposed to McKinleyism. Mr. German was world and inspire neonle everywhere. The disinclined to go into details regarding th probable result in the State. had learned in his visits last Friday and this morning he claimed that the city and State would go Democratic.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK. Operations Resumed at Most of the Lackawanna Collieries.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 29.-Things took on quite a different appearance in the Lackawanna Valley today, when all the miners with the exception of about 5,000 returned to work. The collieries that remained idle were the Mount Pleasant mine, the Manville colliery at Green Ridge, and the Clark Tunnel mine in the

At sessions with the different operators today committees of miners arranged to have all the men go to work by at least the first of the month, with exception of the Clark Tunnel miners, where the men refuse to go to work because of an ob-

Cecil Rhodes III With Fever, LONDON, Oct. 29 .- A despatch to the Central News from Cape Town says that

Ocean Steamship Movements. NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- Arrived: Friesland, Antwerp; Weimer, Bremen; Furiessia, Glasgow.

Lumber has dropped terribly; Floor ing, \$1.25; common, but one width. Frank Libbey & Co.

MR. BRYAN AT BROCKLYN

The Kings County Democracy Honors the Nebraskan.

streets From the Bridge to the Academy of Music Lined With Peo--A Crowd of 75,000 Within and Near the Hall-The Great Principal Meeting of the Evening Held Under the Auspices of the Democratic Club-The Candidate Refers to the Organization's Attitude in 1896-A Man's Vote His Own-A Striking Denunciation of Imperialism-The Fing to Go With the Constitution.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-William J. Bryan ras enthusiastically greeted in Brooklyn tonight, where he made eight speeches in the territory extending from the bridge almost to the Jamaica line. After leaving the Hamilton Fish Park, in Manhattan, he was driven across the bridge in a carriage with Representative William Sulzer and The story is true. The leading citizens of Cobleskill waited upon Mr. Bryan in a body on his arrival this morning and poured into his astonished ears the remarkable tale of James Riley Tillison's escape from a dreadful death.

The story is true. The leading citizens was represented by the story in the story in the process of the proce entrance to the bridge and escorted it to the Academy of Music, where Mr. Bryan was to make the principal speech of the

The streets from the bridge entrance to the hall were lined with people who greeted Mr. Bryan with rousing cheers, and fireworks were set off with profusion. streets in the vicinity of the hall were jammed with a solid mass of humanity and the police had great difficulty in making a passageway for the carriages. It is estimated that 75,000 persons were congre-

gated in and out of the hall. The doors of the Academy of Music were opened at 5:30 o'clock, and within fifteen minutes the seats and every bit the following signed statement, which is of standing room were occupied. The meeting was under the auspices of the Democratic Club and was called to order by Daniel Monahan, who read a letter from Justice Gaynor, who was to have been the chairman of the meeting, announcing his inability to be present and suggesting that A. H. Eastman, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, be substituted in his place.

Mr. Eastman was then introduced as chairman, and announced as the first speaker Hon. John D. Kernan, of Utica,

An Ovation at the Academy. It was announced that Mr. Bryan was to reach the hall at 8:30, but he reached there shortly after 8 o'clock. He received tumultuous welcome and the applause ontinued for more than ten minutes. While the crowd were cheering themselves hoarse, Mrs. Bryan, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. John H. Girdner, appeared in a box close to the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin and their daughter.

Mrs McLaughlin then arcse and handel mums, which she received smiling. Mr. Bryan, after repeatedly waving his hands, managed to quiet the audience sufficiently to make himself heard. He was slightly hourse after his long day of speech-mak-

spices of a club which did not entirely agree with me in the last campaign. But I am not asking what men did in 1896, or what they are going to do in 1904. I am Depew and Other Spellhinders Hissed interested in what they are doing now. I found no fault with those who left me

cheers for Bryan were given until the Senator left the platform.

Before Senator Depew began speaking a people honestly desire good government question. I believe the great majority of and the differences between people are not differences of purpose, but differences of

understanding. Differences of Opinion. "It has been my good fortune to see

people living in different countries. 2 have talked to people who worshiped God according to various religious forms and expressed themselves in various languages, that a person, no matter where you will find the person, no matter to what race he the light he has to better his condition and that of those who are dependent upon

Bryan discussed imperialism as follows:

"Do you want the American drum-beat to be heard around the world? We want world and inspire people everywhere. The Republicans are not prepared to defend their imperial policy. They tell you it is expansion. It is not.

"Jefferson was an expansionist, but not an imperialist. Jefferson took in land, the Republicans take in people. Jefferson took in land to be made into States. The Republicans do not expect to make States out of the Philippines. Jefferson carried the flag with the Constitution. The Republicans want to carry the flag and leave the Constitution behind. They go on the ory that a Constitution cannot stretch bevond the limits of the United States but that the President can spread all over the world.

"Beware of a President who is larger than the Constitution which created him. When a President gets larger than the Constitution how are you going to stop him until it is all President and no Constitution? Imperialism is not a definition. It is a thing. The cry is whether the executive be called an emperor or a king. If he acts beyond the limits of the Constitution he exercises the powers of a

king, a tyrant, and a despot. "But, my friends, the time for argument is almost past. The time for action is almost here. The Republican party has is almost here. The Republican pabandoned its first argument. Its gument was a full dinner pail. It has

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